

How to Grow YOUR OWN **SHRUBS & TREES** *from Seed*



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

One of the most popular trees. Grown from seed some are a greenish color with a blue tinge. Some are bright blue.

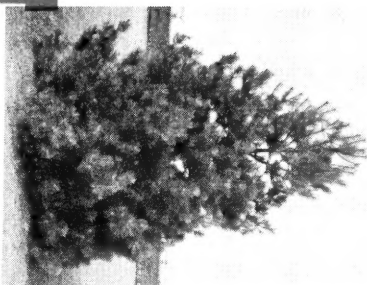
**YOUR
PLANTING
GUIDE**

*Since
1936*

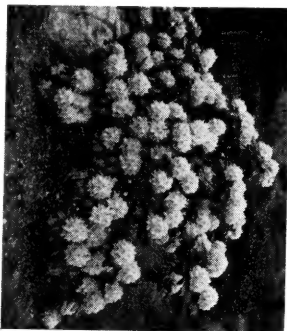
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NORWAY • MICHIGAN

General Planting Instructions for Trees and Shrub Seeds

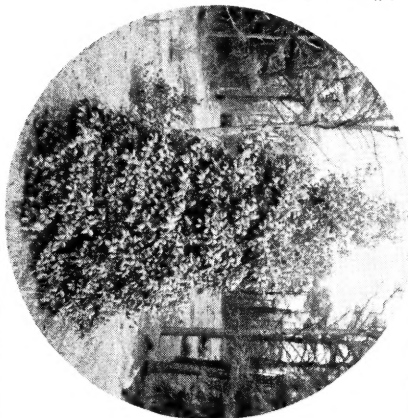
AUSTRIAN PINE
This is a fast growing tree, has very still needles, and glossy dark green foliage. A good screen or windbreak tree. Hardy, except in very cold sections. Evergreen.



AZALEAS-RHODODENDRON—Seeds are germinated in flats allowing drainage or in pans of acid sandy peat or sand mixed with pulverized, decayed oak litter. You may use your cellar if not too warm. Sow in April on the surface of the soil and cover lightly with pulverized sphagnum. Maintain temperature 45 - 50 degrees (Some growers recommend 60 - 65). Maintain moisture at all times. Cover flats with panes of glass during germination and water from below. Germination requires from 2 to 4 weeks. Tiny plants should be transplanted to flats as soon as they are large enough to handle and carried through the first year in outdoor pits or cold frames under partial shade. Next spring move to nursery beds to grow one or more years before final transplanting.



AMERICAN HOLLY
Chinese, American and English Holly like a mixture of sand, peat and rich soil. They may be sown in the spring but may not germinate then. In this case they should be left until the following year without being disturbed. Some prefer to stratify. Inkberry, an evergreen holly with black berries. Black Alder or Winter-berry, a deciduous shrub with red berries much used in Christmas decorations, and Japanese holly, a lustrous evergreen of beauty can all be raised from seed quite easily. They do not ordinarily take long to germinate.



PREPARING THE SEED BED

The seed bed should be prepared as for onions on soil which has been in crop the preceding year, working to a depth of about a foot. Remove all sticks, stones, etc. If the soil is heavy use peat or sand with it.

Cover the seed beds with burliap, and keep the soil moist, not wet until germination starts. Then remove the burliap. If sowing is late provide a mulch to protect the seedlings. Provide partial shade. This may be brush, or a frame with lat spaced about two inches apart. During hot muggy weather seedlings sometimes wilt and die. Shade should be removed at such times, and if water is standing over the roots of the seedlings, sand or dirt may be sprinkled over them to remove the excess moisture. If any seedlings do die remove and destroy them at once. Some sprinkle Semesan over the seedlings at such times. Remove shade in early fall to harden the seedlings. Keep the mulch until spring. Then remove early.

SOME SEEDS MAY BE BROADCAST

Conifer seeds are often broadcast, though sometime sown in rows four or five inches apart. Seed of deciduous trees and shrubs (the kinds which lose their leaves over winter) are usually sown in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

WATER SEED AFTER SOWING

After sowing seed water thoroughly at once, and, with small seed, cover to a depth of a quarter of an inch or a little more, with soil that has been sterilized, or with soil dug from near the seed bed and about two feet below the surface. Press down firmly. Cover large seeds to about three times their diameter. Some experts advise dusting the seed with Semesan or some other mercuric compound at time of sowing. Some use clean sand and other a mixture of sand or peat.

OTHER DETAILS TO HELP YOU

Honey Locust, Black Locust and Red Bud. Pour hot water just under the boiling point over these seeds and let cool. Remove seeds that swell and sow. Repeat for others. European Larch. Soak in water for one day, then sow. Douglas Fir. Soak in water for 7 days. Sow. Birch, Hemlock and Arbor Vitae. Sow in partially rotted sawdust or rotted wood or decomposed leaves. Cover very lightly and be sure to provide partial shade. Paper birch does well when provided with a cover of slightly rotted hardwood sawdust, and kept partially shaded. The same method is good for hemlock. Using sawdust usually prevents the formation of a crust, and small seedlings have trouble breaking through a crust. Hardwood seedlings are generally transferred when one year old to their permanent locations. The pines, spruce and firs are often transplanted once or twice to build up a strong root system. Sprouting of almost any hardwood seed is sometimes hastened by soaking the seed for several days in cold water.

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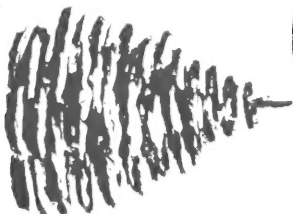
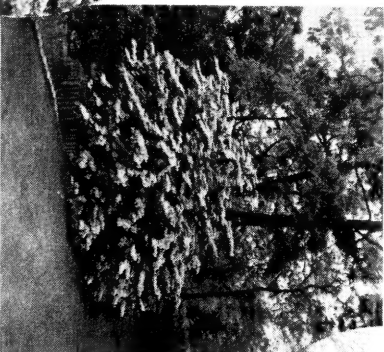


JAP YEW

A tree of rich color, which it retains thru the year. Can be shaped and trimmed. This tree is rather small, and fits itself to different soil and growing conditions. Will grow in shade or sunlight.

PAPER BIRCH
Is ornamental. Not too difficult to grow. Rapid grower.

VIBURNUM
Has creamy white flowers and bright red berries. Hardy to Massachusetts.



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CAREFUL ATTENTION

to planting *aids Germination*

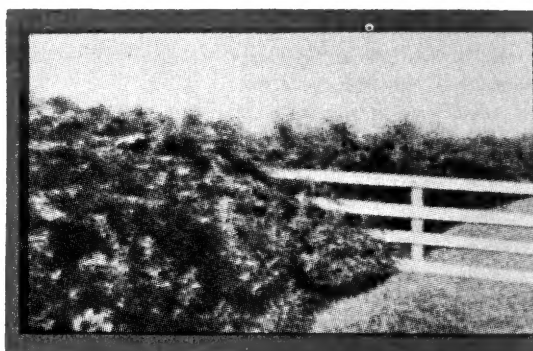
SNOW FENCE

In many parts of the country live snow fences are being planted along paths and roads to prevent drifting of snow. And you can grow your own from seed. Use fast growing Chinese Elm, Norway Spruce, and some of the pines, firs and other spruce.

Government statistics tell us that a windbreak protecting buildings can reduce fuel bills from twenty-five to forty percent. In these days of rising fuel costs this is an item that might well be considered. Use the same kinds as for snow fence.

MULTIFLORA ROSE

useful
and
ornamental



The living fence can be started from seed the first season if the seed is properly conditioned. When grown multiflora rose makes an attractive fence, and when once established, is a permanent living fence that will keep out stock, cattle, horses, hogs or other animals, if the thorny variety is planted. Ornamental with its white roses in summer, red berries in fall or winter it is popular in parts of the country where the climate is not too severe.

Multiflora Rose seed may be sown in the fall just before cold weather without special treatment; but should be covered with burlap (old gunnysacks will do). This should be removed in the spring as germination starts. It may also be sown in the spring, early, and without special treatment, using burlap to cover as above. For late spring or early summer this seed should be mixed with sand or dirt and water and frozen in a refrigerator or food locker for twenty four hours, thaw for a like period, and repeat twice, then sow. This is fast stratification.

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N O R W A Y • M I C H I G A N

OTHERS SUCCESSFULLY GROW TREES & SHRUBS FROM *Seed*...

So Can You!

for

**SHADE, WIND-
BREAK, ORNA-
MENTAL SNOW
FENCE, ETC.**



NORWAY SPRUCE

A symmetrical evergreen.
Hardy, much used for
Christmas trees.

S

TRATIFICATION

Rather than plant slow germinating seed in the spring and waiting a year for germination, some feel that there is less risk in stratifying. For rapid stratification mix seeds with sufficient water to keep them together and place in a receptical in the freezer compartment of your refrigerator. Freeze for a day, remove and permit seeds to thaw. Replace in the refrigerator and repeat freezing for a day. Do this three or four times. This freezing process should break the hard shell of the seed, or at least cause it to crack open. Then dry the seeds just enough so that they handle easily, and sow. You should time the sowing so that the seed bed is ready when the seed is prepared. In our price list seeds marked with an asterisk require some form of stratification. This can be done by mixing the seed with sand, soil or peat and placed in a box, or container which provides sufficient drainage. Screen to prevent damage by rodents or birds. Leave the box outside over winter. Preferably on the shady side of the building or bury it in the open ground to a depth of about 6". Then do not disturb until the following spring. Separate the seed from the soil and sow before germination starts.

B

ASIC INFORMATION

The basic information for sowing is from the U. S. Lake State Forestry Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota and the Minnesota Forestry and Horticulture Department. This has been supplemented by our 20 years in research and experimentation. In this folder is highlighted the results of that work, and some of the suggestions that we know will be helpful to you in deciding the kind of shrubs or trees you want to plant. Some of the planting instructions are from Woody Plant Manual, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Growing of trees and shrubs are described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers bulletin No. 1567, which may be had from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington 6, D. C. for the current price of such literature.

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